#### TERMS OF THE Bentucky Gazette, EDITED By Joseph Ficklin.

The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.

The TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this pa per, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

CF All communications addressed to the edtors must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in ad vance, must be paid for when orderea to be discontinued.

### Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,
In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of T.AR.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1821-tf

Adam Maguire, TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced Fancy Weaving,

In all its various branches, in the large Brick House, on Mechanic street, near Mr. LAN-PHEAR'S INN, where he will Weave Carpets, Double Coverlids, Table Linen, Summer

Counterpanes, And every other description of Weaving on the shortest notice and most moderate terms, for which he will receive Wheat, Wool, Feathers, Flax, Flax Seed and Flax Thread.— He will also exchange Spun Cotton for good Flax Thread—or will exchange any of the above articles for almost every kind of Country Produce.

N. B. The most elegant Colours will be dy

ed for all kinds of Carpets, on the lowes terms. February 15.—7 Valuable Land for sale.

WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possession giv en the first of March next) about six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester Of this tract of

## 186 Acres of Land,

There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn, Pathis House stands at the corner of Main Peach Trees. For this valuable for which I have been offered \$8000, I am now willing to take something less than 5000 dollars paid down. For further particulars, 1 refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the the premises.

JOHN CAUGHEY.
November 2; 1820—44 \$1tf

### AUCTION. Daniel Bradford, HAS RESUMED THE

Auction and Commission Business,

A T his old stand, corner of Short and Upper streets, next door to Col. James Morri-Sales every WEDNESEAV & SATURDAY morning—also on court days and the day of the General Election. Particulars will be

N. B. He will, on application, attend to any other sales, on moderate terms. Lexington, July 28, 1821-31-3t.

BIBLES.

HE Managers of the Kentucky Auxiliary BIBLE SOCIETY, inform the public that a part of the new edition of BIBLES are now ready for distribution. They are executed in a manner that it is hoped will give general satisfaction. The price to Societies and Associations, will be 623 cents per copy, it being the actural cost. Applications for Bibles will be made to Col. JOHN M. CALLA, who has been appointed agent in place of Thomas Wallace, esq. resigned.

JAMES TROTTER,
THOS. T. SKILLMAN, Commit-

THOS. T. SKILLMAN, Commit-THOS. NELSON, Lexington, August 13, 1821—33 N. B. Printers of papers who will be so ofliging as to give the above a few insertions. will confer a favor on the Managers of the Ky. Auxiliary Bible Society.

## Negroes Wanted.

WAN TED to purchase, FIVE OR SIX LIK ELY NEGRO BOYS, and as many GIRLS, fro. in 12 to 16 years old, for which a liberal price will be given. En quire of the PRINTERS. June 7, 1821—-23tf

# WOOL WANTED.

or at their Store in Lexington. May 1821. LIVERY STABLES.



I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

Livery Stables, In a manner superior to any in the State, and ly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavour and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1820-22tf ELEGANT SADDLERY

## PLATED WARE.

David A. Savre, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia and New York, in addition to the great variety of PLATED WARE, Manufactured at his stand on Main street, next door to the Kentucky Gazette Office, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ELEGANT SADDLERY AND PLATED WARE,

AMONG WHICH ARE Superior Morocco, Hog and Scal Skins, "Cotton and Worsted Girth and Straining Web Saddlers' Silk of all colours

Plush and Housings
Horse Whips, Thongs and Lashes
Tacks, Needles, and Awls Improved Check Bitts

Stirrups, Buckles, Slides, Spurs &c. Coach and Gig Steel Springs do. Wooden Springs Coach Steps
Men's & Women's Saddle Trees, irond

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF COACH LACE, FRINGE, TAS-SELS & HARNESS MOUNTING, Which he will dispose of on as good if no better terms than they can be procured in the western country.
He has just received, and will keep on hand,

an assortment of Elegant Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Candlesticks & Door Knockers, ALSO,

Bells of various sizes, Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mounting &c &c. And receive orders for all kinds of CAST-INGS, of BRASS, for Machinery, Clock

Orders will be thankfully received and unctually attended to, and forwarded to any part of the state. Also-for sale as above, a new and a second hand GIG, which will be sold low for Cash. Lexington, May 1821—21tf

#### For Sale, A VERY VALUABLE TWO STORY Brick House and lot,

and other houses—an Orchard of about 300 and Short-streets, and the Lot extends on large Apple Trees—also, Cherry, Pear and Main-street from Short-street to Main-Cross street. The above described house was built by Dsvid Dodge, sold and conveyed by him to Robert Clarke, and by said Clarke sold and conveyed to the President, Directors & Co. of Winchester Commercial Bank, all of which conveyances are recorded in the office of the County Court of Clark. The lower part of the building is occupied at this tim by Charles C. Moore & Co. as a Store, and i is thought to be equal to any stand in this town for a merchant—and the upper part of the building is well calculated for the accommodation of a private family, as there is othe necessary buildings on said Lot. A great bargain can be had in the purchase of this property, as the Directory of said Bank are ticles. determined to close its concerns as early as

Application to be made to Capt. Chilton Allen, Peter Flanagan, Esq. or the subscriber. THOMAS WORNALL, Pres. W. C. B. March 30, 1821 14tf

Lexington Brass. Iron & Beil



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDER ING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexing ton, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carria and Gigg BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Woffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too ablaze face, about 15 hands high, three or four tedious to mention

Lexington, June 18, 1819-25tf

James E. Davis, Postlethwait, Brand & Co.

WILL practice Law in the Payette Courts.

WILL practice Law in the Payette Courts.

His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggin, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges him. self to be diligent and punctual in business Aug. 20-34tf confided to bim.

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving a com Spring & Summer Goods COSISTING OF CALICOES, Cambrick Muslins

Canton Crapes
Lutesrings, Senshaws, and Mantuas Book and Fancy Muslins Irish Linens Superb Blue Cloths and Cassimeres Nankins, Morocco Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

Coffee and Sugar, Imperial TEAS Indigo, Madder and Mackerel in Barrels and haif Barrels

Nails and Window Glass Alabama CO PTON, by the bale or round. They also keep a constant supply of ROMAN & Co's. Superior Glazed

Rifle Gun-Powder;

By the Keg or Canisters-ALSO, Cotton Tarns, Of all sizes from the Factory of Postlethwait Brand & Co.—all of which they offer for Sale at their usual low prices for CASH.

TILFORD & TROTTER Lexington, Feb. 22, 1821—8

### NEW GOODS. THE Subscriber has just received a fresh

MERCHANDIZE.

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS, VIZ: CUPERFINE and Common CLOTHS, Anglisea, Buff & other CASSIMERES, Partan Plaid CLOAKS, Canton Crapes,
Canton Crape Robes and Shawls,
Scarlet Cassimere Shawls,
Cicilian Stripe and other Calicoest
IRISH LIN ENS,

cotch Ginghams, Long Cloth and other Cotton SHIRTINGS, Domestics—Thread Laces and Edgings, Crimson and other RIBBONS,

losiery and Gloves of all kinds, Vorsted Shirts. Pancy Cravats,
Rlack Silks, cut Velvets, Sattins,
Fine Muslius, Silk and Cotton Laces, & Thule
Ladies' Morocco WALKING SHOES, &c.

Groceries, Hardware, Queens

ware &c. M. J. NOUVEL, Lexington, January 18th, 1821-3tf

## NEW GOODS.

Robert A. Gatewood, AS JUST RECEIVED, in addition to his former Stock, a general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery.

Well selected, and purchased at the cheapest CASH HOUSES in Philadelphia, all of which e offers for sale at very reduced prices, for R. A. GATEWOOD particularly re-

quests those judebted to him, to come for-ward and settle their respective dues. JOHN WYATT'S sale on the 9th of March last, are also requested to come forward and

take up their respective notes, which have been placed in my hands for collection, otherwise proper officers will have to call on them R A. GATEWOOD. Lexington, December 28, 1820-52

John Stickney, HAS FOR SALE, ON THE LOWEST TERMS, AT HIS NEW STORE,

opposite wickliffe's TAVELY,
opposite Wickliffe's TAVELY,
DEST quality of COFFEE, Molasses, Rice
Mackerel, Orleans and Ohio Sugar, Whiskey by the barrel, Powder, Shot, Lead, Logwood, Madder, Copperass, Oil Vitriol, Aqua
Fortes, Epsom and Glouber Salts, together

AND AT HIS OLD STAND, Garden Seeds, Dry and Ready Mixed PAINTS, Spirits Turpentine, Oil, Varnishes, Window Glass, Put-ty, and Glue of a superior quality,

Also, a Carriage, (On a new and simple construction) adapted for one or two horses—PRICE \$250.

State of Kentucky : FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct. June Term, 1821.

Polly Salliers, Complainant, Isaac Samiers, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY FOR A DIVORCE. HIS day came the Complainant by her tion of the court, that the Defendant, isaac Salliers, is no inhabitant of this state, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court On the motion of the complainant by her cour sel, it is ordered, that unless the said defend-ant Isaac Salliers do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the

ame will be taken for confessed against him : And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively. A Copy—Teste,
JOSEPH TOWLER, d.c.f.c.c. July 12, 1821.-28 TAKEN UP by John Rupord on the waters

the right eye. No brand perceivable—appraised to \$55 before me this 17th day of May, 1821. Matthew Thompson, i. p. c. c.

Trinting of all kinds, WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE Kentucky Gazette Office, NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

HE commissioners, appointed under the 11th article of the Treaty der the 11th article of the I reaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, beween the United States of America and is Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, to excertain the full amount and vatidity of the claims mentioned, or referred to, in the said Treaty, being organized as a board, according to the provisions of the Treaty and the act of ongress in that case made and proviled, have passed the following Orders; of which all those interested will be o Cuteren, the an persons have

claims under the freaty of Amity, Set tlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d of February, 1819, which are to be received by this Commission, do file a memorial of the same with the Secretary of the Board; to the end, that they may be hereafter duly examined, and the validity and amount thereof decided upon, according to the suitable and authentic testimony concerning the same. which may be then required. The said memorial must be addressed to this Board, must set forth, particularly and minutely, the various facts and circumtances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived; and must be verified by the affidavit of the claimant.

" And, in order that claimants may be informed of what is now considered by the Commissioners as essential to be a verred and established before any such memorial can be received by this board, it is further-

" Ordered, That each claimant shall declare, in his said memorial, for and in behalf of whom the said claim is preferred; and whether the amount thereof, and of every part thereof, if allowed, does now, and, at the time when the said claim arose, did belong solely and absolutely to the said claimant, or to any other, and, if any, what person. And in cases of claims preferred for the benefit of any other than the claimant, the memorial to be exhibited must further set forth, when, why, and by what means, such other has become entitled to the amount, or any part of the amount of the said claim. The memorial, required to be exhibited by all claimants, must also set forth, and certainly declare, whether the claimant, as well as any other for whose benefit the claim is preferred, is now, and at the time when the said claim arose was, a citizen of the United States of America-where he is now, and at the time the said claim arose was, domilicated-and if any, what change domiciliation has since taken place. The id memorial must also set forth, wheth er the claimant, or any other who may have been at any time entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof hath ever received any, and, if any, what, sum of money, or other equivalent or indemnification, for the loss or injury sustained, satisfaction for which is therein ask-

"And that time may be allowed to claimants, to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned; it is further " ORDERED, That when this board shall adjourn to day, it will adjourn to meet again on the 10th day of September next; at which time it will proceed to decide whether any memorials which may have been filed with the Secretary, in pursuance of the above orders, shall

be received for examination. "ORDERED, That a copy of these proceedings be published by the Secretary of this board, in all the public gazettes in which the laws of the United States, are usually printed."

By order, T. WATKINS,
Secretary to the Commission,
Under the 11th article of the Florida Treaty.
Washington, 14th June, 1821.—26

Just Published. AND MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE, (PRICE 50 CENTS,) Lu Address

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES, On several important Doctrines of Religion, BY BARTON W. STONE, E. C. C.

NOTAGE. between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd and Robert G. Dudley; trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY

onder the him of ROBERT G. BODERT & Co. was dissolved in the month of December, 1315, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & CO. expired by limitation on the first day of January last .-Notice is therefore Given, That the Books, Notes and all other Paper of said concerns, are deposited with SAML TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that

(Signed)
SAMUEL TROTTER, JOHN POPE, Zer'rs. of Georg.
JAMES TROTTER, Trotter, Jr. dec'd ELIZA TROTTER, Executrix. Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m.

RAGS WANTED at the Office of the Kentucky

Rochester Springs, One mile South of Perryville, on the Road from Leadington, Kentucky, to Nushville, Tenn. Mrs. L. E. Rochester.

TILL continues to keep the SPRING, and D is now well prepared to accommodate Travellers and Visitors, and hopes to render general satisfaction on as good terms as possible.

JOHN ROCHESTER March 20, 1821-13-6m P. S. The editors of the Argus, Frankfort, Ky; Gazette, Lexington, and the paper at Russellville, will publish the above in their papers six months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber, Danville.

Greenville Springs,

+ (Harrodsburgh, Kentucky. ) THE Subscribers having taken possession of the Greenville Springs, as proprietors, inform the public that the house will be con-tinued as when under the superintendance of John Hanna, for the accommodation of all those who may think proper to call. The arrangements that are now making, in addition to the present improvements, will enable them to render comfortable and agreeable, those

who may resort to the Springs.

AMOS EDWARDS,

DANIEL M. HEARD, Nov. 25th, 1820.-50tf

Dr. Daniel M. Heard, OFFERS his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Harrodsburgh and the circum-jacent country, and pledges himself to be faithful in the discnarge of his professional duties His Shop will be at the Springs, where he may always be found, except when attending to Professional Engagements. Greenville Springs, Nov. 25, 1820—50-6m

### MAIL ROBBERY.

N the seventeeth of April last, the following Bills were enclosed, postage paid and put into this office, and a special Mail made up, by request, for Baltimore, Mary. land, since which, no account of them has been received; consequently, I have every reason to believe they have been taken out at some of the Post Offices, or are mislaid or miscarried. Any information that may lead to their recovery, or detection of the thief (if stolen,) will be thankfully received.

Inclosed with the left halfs of the first nam-

ed bills, to Capt. John Snyder, of Baltimore. 10 do New York Bank, Albany : 893, N 25th Nov. 1812 10 do do 2041, N 25th Nov. 1812 743, K 2nd. Jan. 1811 770, Q 25th Nov. 1812 10 do do 443, B 3d. Aug. 1814 896, H 16th Oct. 1805 5 do 10 do Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Alba : : 7719, K 29th July 1811 do 8801, Y 10th June, 1817 5 do Union Bank of South Carolina : : 243, D 7th April 1817. 10 do State Bank of North Carolina, pay

able at Fayettcville, 1150, C 5th Nov. 1812 5 do do Tarlborough, 5428, C 4th July 1812 The right halfs inclosed in a letter to John F. Poor, Esq.—The left halfs, to Capt. John 100 dolls. U. S. Bank, payable at the Office

of Discount and Deposit, Washington. No. Letter. Dates. 264, A 1st Feb. 1817 621, A 1st Feb. 1817 2767, A 1st Jan. 1817 50 do do 50 do B'k. of Darien 990, A 20th May 1817 Inclosed with the right halfs of the above,

to John F. Poor, Esq.
5 dolls. United States Bank at Philadel phia : : 7511, B 7th Sept. 1819. 5 do do 6191, A 7th April, 1819 5 do do payable at office of deposite Portsmouth, N. H. 841, G 24th March 1819, Union Bank of Georgetown 167, F 14th Jan. 1815

10 do Bank of Virginia, payable at Petersburg. : 6788, 88, A 14th April 1815. 5 do do Wilmington: 644, B 1st Jan. 1813. 6 do in small bills of North Carolina, 7 do In do Bank of Newbern, 2 do A bill of Virginia, payable at Freder-icksburgh, "No's, and dates not noted.

\$358 Total. It appears, on reference to the Post Office Books at this place, that the mail so request ed to be put up, contained the above letters marked paid, one for 50 cents, and the other 75; Also, two unpaid letters 25 each: the two latter only were received. Post Masters and Bank officers, as well as all other human and honest citizens, are respectfully requested to aid in the detection and recovery of the above bills and letters, as this is not the only loss that has occurred in the remittance of mo

ney hence by Mail.

RICHARD M. PANSON. Vincennes, Ind. June 7, 18 41.

Fayette Circuit Court, JUNE TERM; 1821. Gilbert Simpson's heirs, Complainants,

Gilbert Simpson's admr's. &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THIS day came the complainants by the counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendant Samue Morrow, is to inhabitant of this state, and he having failed to enter his appearance herei agreeably to law and the rules of this court on the motion of the complainants by thei counsel, il is ordered, that unless the said De fendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term and answer he complainant's bill herein, the same wil be taken for confessed against him-and it i further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper pub lished in this state for two months successive

Atteste, THOS. BODLEY, c.f. c. c. June 28-26-2m

speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without de-Favette county, set:

TAKEN up by William Boner, near Walnut Hill Meeting house, one BAY MARE, 5 or 6 years old, about fifteen hands high, shod all round, in low order, has a large scar on her withers—appraised to \$10. Given un-der my hand this 14th May, 1821. WALLER BULLOCK, j. p.

J. C. RODES, o. f. c. A copy-att.

#### LEGHORN FLATS And Bonnets. Mrs. Saunders.

TAS Just received FOUR CASES, containing Thirty Dozen LEGHORN FLATS AND BONNETS of superior quality, assorted from coarse to superfine. Together with a good STOCK of OTHER ARTICLES in ne MILINARY LINE, which she offers for sale at low prices, at her store on Main-street Lexington, for CASH ONLY. Those who bring SPECIE will be allowed the highest emium for it. June 28, 1821.—26

### WATER PROOF HATS.

THE subscriber having acquired the art of manufacturing those VALUABLE HATS, he will sell them of a good quality snd cheap-

er, than those can be afforded that are brought from the eastward. An assortment of all other kinds of hats will be constantly kept at his shop two doors be-low Bradford's Printing Office, Main street

N. B The highest price will be given for LAMB'S-WOOL, or wool of the second shear-

W. E. B. Lexington, June 30, 1821.—52-tf.

GLASS or SAND PAPER CABINET, CHAIR MAKERS AND Others who work or use GLASS, or

SAND PAPER, A RE informed, that I continue to manufac-ture Nos. 1, 2 and 3, near Dr. Cloud's which is superior to any ever imported. And as I have enlarged my concern, together with the quantity of stock I have, can supply orders. (post paid) for any amount. The paper is of the best quality, and is much approved of by the following gentlemen, as will appear from

their certificates.

JOSEPHUS TAYLOR. Lexington, May 1821.-21-3m

I have for the last two years worked Mr. Taylor's make of GLASS PAPER, and find it to be very good. Robert Wilson, Cabinet Maker, Lexington. t have for the last three years worked Mr.
Taylor's make of GLASS PAPER, and find it to be superior to any of the imported.

Thomas B. Megowan, Cabinet Maker, Lexington. STOP THE THIEF!!

Strayed or Stolen; From out of a Stable in Lexington, on the night of the 1st inst. a large Sorrel Horse,

A BOUT 16 hands high, he has a star on his forehead, and paces well, is in tolerable good order, about 5 years old this spring; no other marks or brands recollected.—Any person taking up said horse shall be well rewarded for their trouble. If stolen, a reward of TEN DOLLARS will be given for the Horse, and TWENTY DOLLARS for the Horse and Thief, by giving information to the subscriber living in Mercer county near the Walnut Grove, or to Mr. Adam Rankin, Lexington.

JOHN LYON. August 3d, 1821.-3tp.

## Transylvania University.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES IN this institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, and expire the first week in March following. The faculty have the pleasure to inform the public, that their agent, Dr. CALDWELL, now absent for the purpose of purchasing additions to the Medical Library, Anatomical Preparations and Chemical Apparatus has already shipped for the United States, most of his purphases, which are expected to reach here in shipped for the United States, most of his purchases, which are expected to reach here in the month of August, and the remainder will be brought out by himself in October.

Large and commodious apartments, separate from the College Edifice, are engaged and fitted up for Lecture Rooms.

The following Courses of Lectures will be B. W. DUDLEY, M. D .- On Anatomy and Surgery. CH3. CALDWELL, M. D.—Institutes Med-

SAM'L. BROWN, M. D .- Theory and Prac-W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D.—Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JAS. BLYTHE, M. D.—Chemistry.

By order of the faculty,
W. H. RICHARDSON, Dean. August 13, 1821-33

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the firm of J. & C. HUMPHREYS, are request-ed to present them for payment. Those indebted are advised to call and pay to either of the firm or to Mr. E. M. PAT-TRRSON, at their late stand, by doing so they will save themselves trouble and costs

Lexington, Ky. August 15, 1821 -33 Jessamine Circuit, sct:

William Campbell, Complainant, Against
David Galey &c. Defendants,

PHIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant, David Galey not having entered his appearance herein a greeably to law and the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, therefore, on motion of the complainant, it is ordered by the court, that unless he do appear here on or before the first day of the next term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be to the complainant's bill, the same shall be ta-ken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be in serted in some authorised newspaper of this commonwealth, for two months in successions

A copy—Teste, DANL, B. PRICE, clk. j.p.c.c.

## Bentucky Cazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM-IN ADVANCE.

#### LEXINGTON: THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13.

RIGHTS OF EDITORS.

In our remarks on the liberty which Atlantic editors take in condemning the measures of Kentucky, we do not intend to deny the right they possess in com mon with every citizen, to discuss and even condemn every thing we do; but lives and poverty laws. This apathy, of they must expect that we will complain against downright abuse, for our adopt- has already done great injury to our naing measures, the tendency of which, to say the worst of them, is only doubtfulsuch as our new bank and suspension

We have long since acted up to this privilege of condemning the practices not have been tarnished with the loss of of other states, and shall continue the ex- a public ship in Massachusetts and the ercise of that privilege, as a right secured by an implyed compact of the citizens of these states and the nature of the fell, and with it a fine company of Tengovernment; but we shall seldom, if nessee soldiers and millions of public ever, be bold enough to meddle with property-nor would the sad spectacle of the the words he uses-by silver here doubtful points-matters clear and undisputed which have been fully exposed ready to bear some of the inhabitants by the test of experience, shall often re- from Philadelphia to the interior, served ceive our decided disapprobation. The to derogate from the fame which the supineness of the people of the Atlantic, state won by the noble atchievements of on all public affairs, has been produced by some cause which we shall attempt to we have lost our metropolis by 4500 faexplain, and if we fail in pointing out the mised troops of the enemy, and had the here manifest; for hrice here is used in True and proper reasons, we shall not banks of the Potomac stripped of every fail in shewing defects of the most dangerous character. The feeble resistance shore of Maryland exhibited an assem of the old states in the late war against invasion, cannot be attributed to any na- looked more like an invitation to a party tural disinclination of the people to de- of pleasure, than the invasion of a hosfend their country; but to a sort of indifference which may be taught to any Kentucky fully as much as our Bank and people by excluding them for a long time from a share in public concerns. -For the present, we shall notice the pow er of some of the executive departments, as in the states of Pennsylvania parent stock of the west; but we must b and New-York, and the deprivation of pardoned when we contrast their con the right to vote without property, as in Virginia and a few other states, and the manner of conducting elections in all of Mississippi swamps in the south, witnes the old states. The power of the Gov. ernor of Pennsylvania to remove and reappoint to almost every office in the atate, creates such an host of office-hunters every three years, that the excitement-for purposes less laudable than ought to be expected-produces a commotion more like revolutionary convul- share of public affairs than they have done sions than a calm, rational contest for the choice of rulers. The manner of crease of the right of suffrage, and a diconducting elections in all the old states, is not precisely alike; but they partake less of the real representative principle than we do in the western states: selfappointed committees in some, and delegates chosen by a few, superintend the elections in most of the old states .-cept to the superintendants of elections: these errors in those who honor us with government founded on republican prin- ter of the old bank of about their rights, is the most alarming forty banks, which no doubt produced for vigilance in a people, who part with since ceased to issue notes-leaving the most valuable of their privileges- Kentucky to depend mestly on the notes that of freely selecting candidates, which of the bank of the Commonwealth. alone preserves responsibility in the person elected—the best safeguard that can that the writer must be ignorant of the be invented for the electors.

in defene of oppression all the world that error also: to have our paper more over. The revolution in France was valuable or our produce lessened in price opposed, we believe, by Burk and others | would be retrograding to the days of prepared for it. The present revolution think of, without associating with the sed by the same objections; and the time. The price of labour per month right of the poor to vote in Virginia and from 8 to \$10; corn, 20 cent; oats, 16 a few other states is opposed by the wheat, 50; bacon, 4 to 6; beef, from 2 same preposterous reasoning. We maintain that every nation, no matter how rude, are prepared for a representative government; and that if it should be debe improved for the benefit of a commuof some sort—in this way there is a hope of learning, but the practice of pronoundoes not prove much in favour of the

sincerity of the plea. If a people are ignorant of the princithe best reason that they should commence forthwith, as experience is the only school in which they can be taught The Island of St. Domingo separated between two rival chiefs; Desselaines & his successor Christophe adopted the Virginia doctrine that the people wer not prepared to exercise the rights of freemen, and therefore assumed the pow er. Petion and his successor, with less physical force, adopted a republican form, and have prospered to the overthrow of the despotic rivals who affected to believe the people unprepared for self-government. If a state were desirous of multiplying a miserable, worthless race of beings within its bosom, of ten counties in Pennsylvania: from we know of no better plan than depri ving them of the noble feeling conferred that the 5000 monied gentlemen are by the privilege of voting and sharing in the government. A union of fer any throughout the states is absolutely necessary to produce the beneficial results in

to bring forward an amendment to ar act of Congress regulating the judiciary of the United States, and he will per ceive how much he has mistaken the feelings of the nation. No doubt the representatives of a people governed as our eastern brethren have been, care very little about the Judiciary. The important interest which the people onght to feel in the concerns of government has been taken away by the superintendants of elections the power of execu which we have a just right to complain, tional character, besides the load of debt added to an old score. If the elections in the old states were left with the people, and taken out of the hands of superintendants, the pride of the nation would occupation of a part of that state by the enemy-nor would fort Niagara have of relays of harressed horses, standing her Decaturs and Biddles -- or should thing valuable; while the south west blage of an enemy so peaceable, that it tile foe. These things concern us in suspension laws concern our Atlantic brethren-our charity for them will not permit us to believe it a moral defectwe are proud in acknowledging them th duct in public affairs with that of their progeny. The lakes in the north and sed the efforts of the latter, while the en emy were marching and counter-march ing among the former. - The united vi gilance of freemen is at all times neces sary to perpetuate the blessings of liber ty, and we admonish our brethren in the Atlantic to take to themselves a greater Foster the pride of the people by an inminution of executive authority, and above all, discard self-created superintendents of elections.

PHILADELPHIA AURORA. It was suggested in our last, that the editor of the above paper and the rest These superintendants of elections take of the gentlemen east of the mountains from the people the better share of what who are so deeply concerned for the the constitution had allowed. This prac- prosperity of Kentucky, did not undertice of confiding to a few the authority stand our real situation, or the banking intended by the constitution to remain institutions in this state.-The extract with the multitude, is fraught with the | below advises a reduction of our banks greatest mischiefs. The representative by half dozens, till our money is worth is released from all responsibility-ex- ten times its present value: To correct if he had the disposition, he knows too their notice, we beg leave to state, that little of the sentiments of those he serves all our banks, except that of the comtain decay and final downfall of every er ceased to issue paper—that the charciples, in the hands of a people careless in a few years and that the barch of of all :- and no one need pretend to look the remark in the Aurora, have long

We perceive from the same article value of our money or the prices of our The objection against Virginia and produce. He, no doubt, supposes a man those states that make the right to vote receives \$100 per day in our worthless depend on property is unanswerable, ex- trash called money for his labour. Let cept by arguments that have been plead the following statement of prices correct on the ground that the people were not good Queen Bess, a period we cannot in Spanish America is frequently oppo- idea the oppressions of that economica to 4; best mutton, from 25 to 37 cts per quarter; best lamb, from 12 to 18

per quarter. We learn from a Philadelphia paper. fective the only school in which it can that the state of Pennsylvania is blessed with more than 5000 money lenders, and nity is the commencement of a system from the advertisement of the governor of the state, he is, no doubt, at the head of the trade. We have no objection to cing a people unprepared to vote, and this practice, and could wish that Kenplunging them deeper in ignorance by tucky may see the day to boast of a hundrawing the cords of oppression tighter, dred thousand such able bodied gentlemen. There is no great difference between borrowing money of Brokers and of Banks, except that the latter give lonples of representative government, it is ger notice than Gov. Heister has given his customers, and for some cause, is considered more honorable for the last 1800 years, about the date of the signal defeat sustained by the gentlemen of this profession in the old Jewish Temple at Je-

rusalem. We have never gone with the popular feeling against money brokers in our country, but we may be permitted to notice the elevation of one from such an unpopular class of our fellow citizens to the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania as a phenomenon in the political history of republics. We have also no riced that one hundred and ninety farm, are srid to be advertised by the sheriff this account we are ready to conclude not as useful to that state as our one bank and its branches have been to the good people of Kentucky.

"TAKE NOTICE .- All persons who have co. gress which may so often be required to pay interest to the subscriber, and shall not

n the hands of such persons as are no longer able to pay the interest; therefore see to it.

JOSEPH HEISTER.

Reading, June 2), 1821."

FROM THE AURORA.

MORE MANIA. eastern paper rose, early in June, to 50 per cent state currency; although the ssuing has been continued at the bank of the commonwealth with the greatest adustry, the exchange is now going gallant associates of the army. down much faster than it rose; it may now be stated at 35. The cause cannot be ascribed to a diminution of state currency, and if it may be to an increase of specie, we should still be at as great al oss to account for that increase, as we are for the fall in the exchange. We leave these points for the present, and content ourselves with stating the fact, that our state paper is worth 15 per cent, more than it was two weeks ago. Ky. Paper.

Is it possible that the writer of this article can be ignorant of the meaning he means money, which as money has no hrice, but is the measures of price But the self-delusion of the paper system which uses the word money as a metaphor, and applies to a flimsy, destructible, valueless thing, the name of a solid, indestructible, valuable article, is such a way as to confound the substance and the nicture-which would be no more reasonable than to confound a man with his portrait, and to say the picture was the man. The best economy that Kentucky could pursue, would be to pass an act declaring that the banks of that state should cease five or six banks, every year; and continue till the whole should be expinct; prices would be lower, but a do lar in silver, would be worth as much as ten paper dollars now.

#### LAW OF OHIO.

aid of the laws of this state, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly to receive into his custody any person arrested upon mesne process, or taken, or of the United States, or any person com- it was endangered mitted for or upon account of any offence alleged and charged to have been com- retained in the service of your country, mitted upon the property, rights, interests, or corporate franchises of said bank, tion of that harmony and friendship towhen acting under a law of this state.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That. ber next, it shall not be lawful for any judge, justice of the peace, or any other cause for censure. It ought to be borne the United States, are or may be a par ty, or which may be made for their use, after the said first day of September next

Sec. 3. Be it furth f enacted, That, from and after the first day of September next, it shall not be lawful for any notary public appointed under the authority of this state, to make a protest or give notice thereof, of any promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable to the president, directors and co. of the Bank of the United States, endorsed to them or made payable at any office of discount and deposit established by them iu this state.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That if any sheriff or jailor shall violate the pro visions of the first section of this act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hun dred dollars for every such offence, to be recovered of him in an action of debt, by the party so received in custody; and if any judge or justice of the peace, or reorder shall do or perform any act pro hibited by this act, every such judge. ustice of the peace, or recorder shall be eemed guilty of a misdemeanor in of ce, for which he shall be prosecuted ipon indictment, and upon conviction thereof, he shall be removed from office

& such shall be the judgment of the court Sec. 5. And be it further enacted That if, at any time, the officers of the Bank of the United States, or their agent buly authorised by them, shall officially notify the governor of this state, that they have actually discontinued the suits that are now prosecuted by said bank against the public officers, or against any other person or persons, on account of any act or acts done in conformity to the aws of this state, and that the bank will in future submit to the payment of a tax equal to four per cent. per annum on the lividend arising from the busines transacted by such bank within this state : or that having discontinued the suits as foresaid, the bank will withdraw its branches from this state, and leave only an agency to settle its business and col ect its debts; the governor shall, on receiving official notice from the Bank of he United States as aforesaid, issue his proclamation accordingly; and from the late of such proclamation this act shall be suspended and cease to have effect.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives ALLEN TRIMBLE, Speaker of the Senate January 29, 1821.

to the bosoms of the se to whom it is made! It breathes the strong feelings of a soldier, taking an affectionate farewell of his companions in arms-those with whom he had passed "days of teil and nights of vigilance"-those to whom he Exchange.—The price of silver and was bound by the lasting ties of mutual peril and privation, in the service of a! peloved country.

It is a tribute of justice and feeling alike honorable to the General and his

> HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH Montpelier, 31st May, 1821.

This day, officers and soldiers, close my military functions, and consequently dissolves the military connexion, which has hitherto existed between you and myself as the commander of the South ern Division of the army of the United States. Many of us have passed toge ther days of toil and nights of vigilence Together we have seen the termination of one British and two Indian wars, in which we have encountered fatigues privations and dangers. Attachment and friendships, formed by associations of this kind, are the most durable, and my feelings will not permit me, in retiring from my military command, to take a silent leave of my companions in

Justice to you and to my own feelings. requires that I should place before our common country, the testimony of my approbation of your military conduct, and the expression of my individual regard. Under the present organization for the reduction of the army, agreeably to the act of congress, many valuable officers, who have served with me, have been suddenly deprived of the profession which they had embraced, and thrown upon the world. But let this be your consolation, that the gratitude of your country still cherishes you as her defenders and deliverers, while wisdom An act to withdraw from the Bank of condemns the hasty and ill-timed policy the United States the protection and which has occasioned your disbandment, and that too, while security was vet to be given to our extensive frontier by the erection of the necessary fortifications of the State of Ohio, That from and af- for its defence, greatly extended as that er the first day of September next, it frontier has been by the recent acquisishall not be lawful for any sheriff or any tion of the Floridas. But you, fellow other keeper of a juil within this state, soldiers, have that which cannot be taken from you, the consciousness of hav ing done your duty, and with your bro charged in execution, at the suit of the ther officers who are retained, of having president, directors and co. of the Bank | defended the American Eagle wherever

To you, my brother officers, who are permit me to recommend the cultivawards each other, which will render you a band of brothers. It is your duty so from and after the first day of Septem- to conduct yourselves, on all occasions, as that your enemies shall have no just ploring from heaven a blessing upon you all, I bid you an affectionate adien.

> ANDREW JACKSON, Major General, commanding the Division of the South.

Norr. - My official duties having prerented the promulgation of this order int I this time, an opportunity has been afforded of seeing the "General Order" the United States, Washington City, June vision, as well as to myself, compels me o offer some remarks upon the followng extract from that order.

"The prevalence of desertion has been the past condition of the military estab lishment. All research in this field for its causes has been unsatisfactory. The character of the military profession is honorable; the soldier is as well provided with comforts as the citizen in common life, and his occupation is neither more offensive nor more laborious .--There are restless, discontented spirits in every sphere of life, which no indulgence nor kindness can bind to stability; but these examples do not exist in sufficient number to justify the range desertion has taken in the army. The evil must be referred, in a degree, to an unlue severity, or to the absence of system in the conduct of otheers towards their men. The officer is the depository of the rights of the soldier, and the obligation of his office, as well as the laws of honour and humanity, claim a faithfulexecution of the trust. When the soldier ceases to regard the officer as his protector, the authority with which the aws invest the latter, loses its efficacy in his estimation. The surest remedy for the evil of desertion is contained in a rigid and steady discipline. To besalutary, it must possess both these qualities; but tial to its enforcement. Its effect upon the soldier becomes impaired the monent he feels that the system which goonstitutes their principal efficacy, and greatest affice.

This censure is too general to be just. The time at which it is made, and the source whence it comes, have astonished every generous soldier.

The part which attributes, " in a desence of system in the conduct of offipled prevalence of desertion in our arthe South, I do unhesitatingly say is not offence, and no other certain punishment laurel to your wreath of honor. is authorised. While this is the case, desertion will increase, let the conduct of the officers towards their men be ever so lenient. It is a well known fact, that Hon. R. M. Johnson. mere desertions have taken place at recruiting rendezvous, than have occurred in the regiment; and at no recruiting rendezvous in the division of the South, has there been, as far as I am informed, any punishment inflicted upon soldiers, excepting by the civil authority. It is well known that, in many instances, the soldier has found it a source of speculation to go from rendezvous to rendezyous, enlisting, receiving the bounty and deserting. In some instances this has

been practised from Boston to New Or-The punishment at present inflicted for desertion, is hard labour with the Ball and Chain; but this bears more neavily upon the faithful soldier, who is compelled to guard the convict under a hot sun, with all his accoutrements on, than it does upon him whom it is intended to punish. Every desertion therefore but adds to the duties, and increases the fatigues of the faithful and trusty soldier. And suppose the convict will not labour, by what means is he to be coerced? Stripes and lashes are prohibited; there are no dungeons; guard houses are pleasant places for the lazy, worthless soldier, who sleeps and snores while the faithful centinel is at his post, on his nightly watch, guarding him. Is not this, with the general pardons so often extended by the orders of the Presilent, calculated to cause the best soldiers, who are oppressed with double duty in guarding the worst, to meditate de. sertion also The government must annex an ade-

quate and certain punishment for the rime of desertion; and, experience compels me to say it, although at variance with the more refined and sensitive feelings of the day, must restore corporal punishment in the regulations for the government of the army, as it formerly existed, and as it now exists in the navv. or desertion and insubordination will still increase. But it is said to be dishonourable. Why should it be more so in the udicial officer appointed under this state, in mind, that every captain should be to army than in the navy? Is it more diso receive any acknowledgment or proof his company as a father, and should treat honourable to receive twenty-five stripes f the acknowledgment of any deed of it as his family-as his children. Con- and be ordered to immediate duty, than conveyance of any kird whatever, to tinue, then, as heretofore, when under to be marched with chains for months which the president, directors and co. or my command, to watch over it with a and years, an object of disgust to every the Bank of the United States, are or fathers tenderness and care. Treat them freeman who sees him, more properly may be a party, or which may be taken like children-admonish them; and if an appendage of ancient despotism, than to fill his station properly—but the cer- monwealth, have nearly if not altogeth- or made for their use; and no recorder unhappily admonition will not have the any thing belonging to republican instishall receive into his office, or record desired effect, coercion must. The want tutions? Let the deserter in time of of viewing it." produce a spirit of insubordination, as ty-nine stripes, for the second double dent, directors and co. of the Bank of destructive to an army as cowardice, and that number, and for the third let him will as certainly lead to disaster and dis- feel the highest penalty of the law. I grace in the hour of battle; this, as you will venture to say, that a few examples regard your military reputation and your will put an end to that extraordinary frecountry's good, you must prevent. Im- quency of desertion which at present prevails, and the cause of which has been so unjustly attributed " to an undue severity, or the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men."

I sincerely regret the cause which has given rise to these remarks: but the reputation of those officers, in common with whom I have encountered so many toils and dangers, is dear to me: and I time and with care, a country so extendated " Head Quarters of the army of cannot remain silent, when I perceive an unjust attempt to tarnish their well earn-1st. 1821, signed "Jacob Brown." Jus- ed fame, let the motives which dictated tice to the officers of the Southern Di- the objectionable passages in the order be what they may. These remarks, my it, East Florida will one day become one brother officers, flow from a pure source of justice to you. Popularity I have never sought. I have pursued the course an evil of serious magnitude, and it does which I deemed right, and have done not appear to be justified by a view of justice to all according to my best judgment: this, I trust, I have rendered to you all during the time I had the honor to command you; and that happinness may attend you all, and that your country

> ANDREW JACKSON. 21st July 1321.

to Col. Richard M. Johnson, dated.

VERMONT, 20th June 1821. Sir-On the 11th and 12th days of which place is little better than a willerness being surrounded with numerous Indian visitors of the neighbouring tribes, but what claimed my attention mostly was the good order and harmony tain very rich productions. In a short young Indians, who had voluntarily come laudable curiosity. In the mean time, under the tuition of Elder Isaac M' Coy, accept the assurance of my regard." perhaps one of the most pious of his day ; and who has devoted more of his time to The Lexington Brewery United States, considering him possessing but a shall portion of this world's goods, and of an extreme feeble constino violation of law can be deemed essentution-but when brought nearest the grave his mind seems most deeply impressed with the deplorable situation of the Indians. He lives poor, although is founded. The certainty of laws Lord. The Elder informed me that his es that of not being

in this great nation. A late National discharge the same between this date and Intelligencer fauntingly tells the editor of the Richmond Enquirer to attempt to him forward an angendment to all the interval of the Richmond Enquirer to attempt to him forward an angendment to all the interval of the Richmond Enquirer to attempt to him forward an angendment to all the capital can be secure to the late National discharge the same between this date and late National discharge the same between the late of the National discharge the same between the late of the National discharge the late of the National di intimate to the old Indians his poverty. He said that previsions and clothing Books and paper, would all be very ac ceptable as denations in support of said school. I thought if it were practicable gree to an undue severity, or to the ab- to obtain part of the ten thousand dolls. put at the disposal of the President of cers towards their men," the unexam- the U. States (above what has been received) it could not be better applied, my, so far as relates to the division of nor intrusted into hands more safe. The family of young Indians with the family founded in fact. It is due to candor and of whites, all sit at the same table and truth to attribute this evil to its real eat of the same dish and appear to take cause. This will be found to exist in the learning in all respects as readily as the want of adequate punishment for the whites. Could you be a means of aiding crime of desertion. That, prescribed this man in his laudable undertaking. I by law in a state of peace, trancends the shall consider you have added another

> Accept dear sir, my best wishes, for your future prosperity.
>
> JOHN VAWTER.

> FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

The following account of the disintering the remains of major Andre, was handed us by an eye witness accompanie ed by his request to publish the same. " This event took place at Fajquan,

Friday 10th inst. at 1 P. M. amidst considerable concourse of ladies and gentlemen that assembled to witness this interesting ceremony. The British consul with several gentlemen, accompanied by the proprietor of the ground and his laborer, commenced their operations at 11 o'clock, by removing heaps of loose stones that surrounded and partly covered the grave. Great caution was observed in taking up a peach tree that was growing out of the grave. as the consul stated his intention of sending it to his majesty to be placed in one of the royal gardens. Considerable anxiety was felt lest the coffin would not be found, as various rumors existed of its having been removed many years agy. However, when at the depth of three feet, the laborers came to it. The lid was broken in the centre, and had partly fellen in, but was kept up by resting on the scull. The lid being raised, the skelcton of the brave Andre appeared entire; bone to bone, each in its place, without a vestige of any other part of his remains, save some of his hair, which appeared in small tufts; and the only part of his dress was the leather string which tied it. As soon as the curiosity of the spectators was gratified, a large circle was formed, when Mr. Eggleso, the undertaker, with his assistants, uncovered the sarcophagus, into which the remains were carefully removed-this superb depository, in imitation of those used in Europe, for the remains of the illustrious dead, was made by Mr. Eggleso, of Broadway, of mahogany, the pannels covered with rich crimson velvet, surrounded by a gold bordering: the rings of deep burnished gold, the pannel also crimson velvet, dged with gold, the inside lined with black velvet, the whole supported by four gilt balls.

The sarcophagus, with the remains have been removed on board his majesty's packet, where it is understood as soon as some repairs on board are com-

From the Florida Gazette. EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

Picolato, July, 18, 1821. My dear Sir-You ask my opinion on the river St John's and of the Floridas: to answer your inquiries fully would too far exceed the limits of a letter; in a. short time I shall, perhaps, be able to satisfy your curiosity by publishing my observations on this fine climate.

" Having only been an observer of the country for three months, I should not like to give an irrevocable opinion. It is necessary, sir, to examine for a long sive as the Floridas, to be enabled to know it well. Nevertheless I am well convinced that the culture that is suitable for the soil and climate, if applied to of the most productive states of the American confederacy.

"It is certain that coffee prospers

south of the 27th degree-five planters on Cape Florida make plenty crops of it. "The orange and the citron grow spontaneously-finer than in the climates of South America. The olive, although exotic, grows superbly, and finer than in. may duly appreciate your worth, as her France. The Indigo springs up under citizen soldiers, shall be my last and most the pines—the muberry, for the sille worm, is found every where along the banks of the St, John's. The culture of the Garance or Rubia Tinctorum, might Cofiy of a letter from Mr. John Vawter, sought after. The quality of the cotequal the Adrionople Red, so much ton equals that of the tropical colonies. Nor must the Quinquinna, or Peruvian Bark, be forgotten, which there grows. December last I was at Fort Wayne, spontaneously. Much of the land is. proper for the culture of the Sugar cane, &c. &c.

"In applying to this country the cul-

1S now ready to receive barley, for which Cash will be paid.—Also, wanted a good Maltster of experience, to whom liberal wages will be given by

CONNELL & M'MAHON, Sept. 6th 1821.-36-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER bas a large quantity of FLOORING PLANK and S.C.ANThimself and wife appear well reconciled LING for sale, at his farm, seven mile a north of Lexington, and will undertake to fill any bill for Scantling on a short notice. Frices reasonable for cash in hand. Aug. 17.-34tf. M. FLOT IRNOY.

#### FUREIGN.

FUNERAL OF BONAPARTE.

LONDON, JULY 9. The following account of the funeral of Bonaparte is extracted from The Guardian; in which it is given as an extract from the private letter of an officer

of St. Helena:-

"Bonaparte was buried on Wednes day the 9th, beneath the willow trees, in the spot he had pointed out, about a mile and a half from Longwood House (by the road.) A procession of the military Staff, and all the naval Officers, followed the corpse; which was laid in a black car, in a plain mahogany coffin (laid wood and tin within,) and was received on emerging from the ground, by a line of 2,000 troops, including artillery and a party of marines, with four bands drawn up by the road side. As soon as it passed, the troops followed to the place of interment, and halted, occupying the road winding along the valley side, above it, while the procession descended by a road made for the eccasion, on foot; the body was then borne by 24 grenadiers, from the several corps present, to the grave where he was deposited with the Priest's blessing, in a chamber within a large stone vault. The chamber was then closed with a large slab, and its edges being filled into the sides of the vault, the whole level surface was covered with a liquid body of Roman cement, the corpse was deposited under three discharges, moaning in the distance-25 were fired. The vault has since been filled up with stone, and a plain flat slab

"ST. HELENA, MAY 14." The following is the order of Napoleon's Funeral Procession. Napoleon Bertrand, son | The Priest in full robes. robes. Bonaparte's phy'n. Dr. Arnott, 20th Regt

Grenadiers. In a car, drawn by Grenadiers. four horses. [24 Grenadiers—12 on each side, to carry the body down a steep hill, where the car could

Count Mon- Bonaparte's horse, Marshal tholon. Eled by 2 Servants Bertrand.

Servants. M Bertrand and daughter, in an open vehicle Servants. Naval officers.

Staff Officers.

Members of Council. Gen. Coffin.

The Admiral.

Marq de Montcheno.

The Governor. Servants. { Lady Lowe and daugh-ter in an open vehicle. } Servants. Servants. Dragoons. St. Helena voluntéer's. St. Helena Regiment. St. Helena Artiflery. Sixty-sixth Regiment.

Royal Marines. Twentieth Regiment. Royal Artillery.

The body of Bonaparte is inclosed in three coffins, of mahogany lead and oak. PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

LONGWOOD, ST. HELENA, MAY 6. Report of appearances on dissection of the body of Napoleon Bonaparte.

On a superficial view, the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the cortillages of the ribs, ng the cavity of the thorax. trifling adhesion of the left pluera costa- debate to discontinue the Censorship .lis. About three ounces of reddish flor id were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right.

The pericardium was natural and contained about one ounce of fluid. The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural.

Upon opening the abdomen the omentum was found remarkab'y fat, and upon found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesion connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity in the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and in separating these, an ulcer, which perpet ated the coat of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease, or schirrous portion advancing to cancer: this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the œsuphagus was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid resembling coffee grounds.

The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragn. With the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented it-

self in the liver. The remainder of the abdominal vicera were in a healthy state.

A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed. THOMAS SHORT, ARCHIBALD ARNOTT,

CHARLES MITCHELL, FRANCIS BARTON, MATTHEW LIVINGSTON.

London, July 7 .- The Neapolitan government is said to have expressed an intention of gradually disbanding its present army, and of supplying its place with better or more faithful troops from the Catholic Cantons of Switzerland -The Neapolitan troops are gradually removed from Sicily as the Austrians ar rive there to displace them, and one regiment which recently returned from Messina, was immediately disarmed and disbanded, and the officers banished to the

Gen. Rossarol in Messina. Several of- occasions. ficers and men, who formed a part of the "That divers of your Majesty's subwhice border upon Benevento.

An Auto da fe was celebrated some comp of exclesiastical justice. "A bat- the Queen Consort in time p st. of La Mancha, assisted and controlled o hers of your majesty's subjects. by the critical discernment of the Curate and of Master Nicholas the barber.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. The fine ship Belvider, capt. Hoh on arrived here yesterday morning in 40 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 19th July. The edi tors of the American have been politely favored by captain Hobson with the Liv erpool Advertiser of the 17th, contain ing London dates of 15th and with a fil of London papers to the 13th July inclusive; as also a list of American vessels left at Liverpool. The B. was 32 days from land to land!

The Paris papers announce the death of Bonaparte as contained in the accounts from English papers, withour offerin not risen one per cent in consequence

On Tuesday, July 10, the Privy Coun cil, having previously heard the Queen's Law Officers in support of her Majesty's claim to particip te in the honors of to Coronation, the answers of the Attorn and Solici or General, and Mr. Brough am's reply, decided unanimously against the claim. The decision having been approved of by the king, was communi cated by Lord Sidmouth to her Majesty

In answer to this communication, he Majesty declared her resolution to a tend the Coronation; and requested that a suitable place be appointed for her This request, it will be seen from the correspondence which has taken place between her and Lord Sidmouth, and which is given in another part of our paper, has also been refused.

The British Parliament was prorogued y commission on the 15th July. The speech delivered in the name of the King, will be found in an after column

The papers contain a great variety o details relative to the (then) approaching Coronation.-Many foreigners of rank and distinction were at, and repairing to. London, to be present at the ceremonies. A magnificent fete (says the Londor Globe) in honor of the coronation, is to e given at Carlton Palace; the prepartions are upon a most extensive scale as it is the wish of his majesty that i shall exceed in splendour the entertain ment given to the Sovereigns after the

FRANCE AND NAPOLEON. The French Chamber of Deputies be came a scene of tumult in consequence some personal invectives in a war M. Duplessis Grenadeau, commenced by analysing the policy of Bonaparte But, said the hon, member, "the Usur per is dead, now if you like, cry out long live the Emperor" On this, the members of both sides quitted their seats, the ministers withdrew, and the deputy descended from the tribun, leaving the remainder of his speech unuttered.

In the British House of Commons on he 10th July, Mr. Bennet asked why the signature of Bonaparte's surgeon die opening the stomach, the viscus was not appear to the report of the medical persons inserted in the London Gazette -He thought it a remarkable omission ! The Marquis of Londonderry Castlereagh] said he could not account for the omission!!

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

London, July 6. PRIVY COUNCIL. - The Queen's righ to be crowned .- At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Privy Council met as Whitehall, to hear her Majesty's coun sel in support of the Queen's legal righ to be crowned with the King at the approaching solemnity of the coronation. For many years so large a privy council had not met, there being 49 privy counsellors present, together with a large assemblage of members of Parliament

who are not of the council. As soon as the members had taken their seats, no objection was made to the dmission of strangers; the small space near the door, which is only capable of containing about a dozen persons, was astantly filled.

The clerk of the council, at five minites past ten o'clock, proceeded to read he three memorials transmitted by her najesty to the king, and to the king in ouncil, asserting her legal right to parcipate in the honors of the coronation, and praying that necessary arrangements or that purpose shall be taken and coin-

unicated to her majesty. The following is the principal memoial addressed to the king in council: " To the king's most excellent majes

y in council assembled. "The Memorial of her Majesty the

leen sheweth, "That your Majesty has, by your royai proclamation, bearing date at Carlton-House, the 9th day of June inst. declaed your royal will and pleasure to celebrate the solemnity of your royal coronation upon Thursday the 19th of July island of Proida, there to await the king's next, at your palace at Westminster;

further pleasure. Their crime is said | but that directions have not been given | 1801 Feb. 9, Treaty of Luneville with | 1815 July 22 surrenders himself to an | to consist in their having expressed some for the coronation of the Queen, as nath approbation of the recent conduct of heretofore been accustomed on the like

revolutionary army of Naples, still main- jects, by ancient customs and usages of tain a state of doubtful independence in these realms, as also in regard of civers the valley of Boreno and the mountains tenures of sundry manors, lands and other hereditaments, do claim and are bound to do and perform divers services on the short time since at Naples, the victims of day and at the time of the coronation of which were the works of Voltaire, of the Queen Consort of these reams, as in Rousseau, of Buffon, of D'Alembert, and limes precedent of their ancestors, and some other authors, whose volumes were as those from whom they claim, have committed to the flames with all the done and performed at the coronation of

talion of Austrians," says the narrative, "I nat the Queen most dutifully claims assisted at this execution." It is im- as of right, to celebrate the ceremony of possible not to associate so futile a ce- her royal coronation; and to preserve as r mony with the destructive labors of the well her majesty's said right as the aforehouse-keeper and niece of the Knight said lawful rights and inheritances of

> "The Queen respectfully prays that your Majesty will be graciously pleased forthwith to issue your royal proclama ion, thereby to appoint the same 19th of July next, at Westminster aforesaid, to celebrate the ceremony of her coronatical as Queen Consort, and to direct that ail such as, by the said customs, and usages and tenures, are bound to do and perform the services aforesaid, do duly give their attendance accordingly at the said day and time of the coronation aforesaid, in Il respects fi raished as to so great a so- 1806 March 30, Joseph Bonaparte made emnity appertaineth, and answerable to he dignities and places which every one I them holdeth and enjoyeth: and furher, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue your roy I commision, under your great seal, appointing commission is to receive, hear and deermine, the petitions and claims which shall be made to them in this behalf. " And the Queen, as in duty bound,

> shall ever pray." Mr Brougham then addressed the Privy Council in support of the petition, in a long speech which he had not finish- 1808 July 7, Joseph Bonaparte made d when the court adjourned.

Great Numbers of genteel foreigners have arrived in London, from the continent, to witness the magnificent ceremony of the coronation.

The amount of the Bank of England notes and post bills in circulation, during the quarter ending the 5th of July, exceeded twenty-three millions-about 100,000,000 dollars.

BOSTON, AUG. 22. Through the politeness of Capt. Smith, he ship Mount Vernon, which arrived t this port on Tuesday evening last from Liverpool, we have been favoured with London papers down to the 10th uit. being 4 days later than before received. news of the death of Napoleon; we copy the principal details relating to that event. In the Courier of the 7th ult. we find the following paragraph :--

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, July 5. "By the Dromedary store-ship, jus rrived from St. Helena, General Bonaharte is said to have been twice cuppe previous to his death. The 84th came nome in this vessel, and are on their way o Woolwich, for the purpose of assisting in the coronation. The remains of he regenerator of Europe are to come o England for the establishment of the fact of his death.

Baron Eldon had received the dignities of Viscount and Earl by the titles and name of Viscount Encomb and Earl Eldon.

The Courier of the 7th is filled with the legal debate before the privy Counil, in regard to the Queen's right to be crowned. The debate had been finished and the Council bad adjourned for the purpose of making up its decision.

don in the French funds, in consequence of the death of Napoleon, and in expecration of the reception of this news in Paris.

The intelligence from Turkey contines vague and contradictory. Its general tenor, however, justifies the being that the cause of the Revolutionists is on the wane.

Chronological account of the principal events in the life of

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. 1769 August 15, born at Ajacco in Corsica.

1779 March -, placed at the Military school at Brienne. 1793 An officer of artillery at the siege

of Toulon, and appointed general of brigade. 1794 Oct. 4, commands the convention-

al troops, and slaughters the Parisians. 1796 Appointed to the command of the

Army of Italy. May 11, Battle of Lodi. Aug. 4, Battle of Castiglione. Nov. 16. Battle of Arcola.

Venice.

1797 Feb. 4. Surrender of Manua. March 23, Triesce surrenders April 18, Preliminaries with Austria, signed at Leoben. May 16, French take possession of

Oct. 7, Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria. 798 May 20, sails for Egypt. July 21, Battle of the Pyramids.

Oct. 24, Insurrection at Cairo. 1799 May 21, Siege of Acre raised. Aug. 23, sails from Egypt for

Oct. 7, lands at Frejus. Nov. 9. dissolves the convential government.

Nov. 10, declared first consul. 1800 Feb. 12, Peace made with Chouans. May 14, crosses Mount St. Bernard June 16, battle of Marengo July 28, preliminaries with Aus-

tria, signed at Paris Dec. 3, Battle of Hohenlinden Dec. 24, explosion of the Infernal Machine

Austria

Oct. 8, preliminaries with England 1802 Jan. 25. Cisalpine republic seized March 27, Definitive treaty with England

May 15, legion of honor is stituted Aug. 2, declared consul for life Aug. 21, changes the Swiss form of government

1803 May 18, English declaration of war June 3, Hanover overrun 1804 Feb. -, Moreau arrested

March 20, Duc d'Enghien shot April 6, Pichegru murdered in pri-May 18, declared Emperor Nov. 19, crowned by the Pope

1805 Feb. --, writes to the king of En-April 11, Treaty of St. Petersburg b tween England, Russia, Austria and Sweden

May 26. declared king of Italy Sept. 24, heads his army against Austria

Oct. 20, Mack's army surrenders at Ulin Nov. 13, French enter Vienna Dec. 2, Battle of Austerlitz. Dec. 14, Treaty of Vienna with

Prussia Dec. 26. Treaty of Petersburg with

Austria King of Vaples June 3 Louis made king of Holland July 20, Jewish Sanhedrim July 27 confederation of the Rhine Sept. 24, marches against Prussia Oct. 14, battle of Auerstadt or Jena Oct. 27, euters Berlin Nov. 19, Hamburg taken, Berlin decree

1807 Feb 3, battle of Eylau against Russia June 14, Battle of Friedland

July 7. Treaty of Tilsit with Russia king of Spain July 20, surrender of Dupont's ar-

my at Baylen June 29, Joseph Bonaparte evacuates Madrid Aug. 21, Battle of Viniera

Sept. 27, Conferences at Erfurth Nov. 5, Benaparte arrives at Vittoria Dec. 4, surrender of Madrid to

Bondparte 1809 Jan. 16, Battle of Corunna Jan. 22, returns to Paris April 6, War declared by Austria April 13 heads his army agains Austria

May 10, French enter Vienna May 22, battle of Essling or Asperne July 6, battle of Wagram Oct. 14, Treaty of Vienna with Austria

Dec. 13, Lucien Bonaparte arrives in England Bonaparte's marriage with Joseph ine dissolv d

March 11, marries Maria Lauisa daughter of Francis H. Empe ror of Austria July 9, Holland and the Hanse

Towns annexed to the French Empire by a decree of Napoleon Aug. 21, Bernadotte elected crown Prince of Sweden.

Dec. 21, decree for restraining the liberty of the Press 1811 Jan. 1, Hamburg annexed to the

French Empire April 20, the Empress delivered of a son styled King of Rome Sep 2, present at an engagement between a French flotilla and an

English cruiser. Speculations have been made in Lon- 1 17 Jan. 22, Swedish Pomerania seized by Bonaparte

May 2, he heads a vast army against Russia June 11, arrives at Koningsberg June 28, enters Wilna Aug. 18, Smolensko taken

Sept. 7, Battle of Moskwa at Borodino Sept. 14, French, under Napoleon, enter Moscow which is burnt Oct. 22, French evacuate Moscow

Nov. 9, arrives at Smolensko Dec. 5, quits the army in the snows Dec. 18, arrives at Paris 1813 April -, heads the army on the

Elbe May I, battle of Lutzen against Russia and Prus ia May 20, battle of Badzen

June 4, armistice agreed on Jone 21, battle of Vittoria in Spain Aug 17, hostilities recommence Austria declared against Bona-

parte Aug. 28, Sattle of Dresden-Mo rean killed Sept. 7, English enter France Sept. 28, evacuates Dresden

Oct. 18, Battle of Leipsic .- Bonaparte defeated Nov. 15, Revolution in Holland Dec. 1, Declaration of the Allies at Frankfort

1814 Jan. 4. Allies cross the Rhine March 50, Battle of Montmartre before Paris April 11, Bonaparte abdicated the

Throne May 8, arrives at Elba 1815 March 1, Sail from Elba for France March 20, arrives at Paris and reassumes the Throne

April 25, is declared an Out-law by the Sovereigns of Europe, then assembled at Vienna April -, calls a new House of Peers, and Chamber of Repre-

sentatives of the French People -- Champ de Mai. June 16, defeats the Prussians June 11, loses his army at Water loo, near Mount St. Jean

June 21, abdicates the Throne a second time

English ship of war, off Roche fort .- Arrives at Torbay

Aug. 7, sails for St. Helena, when he arrived Oct. 17th, 1815.

1821 May 5, died, of a cancer in the breast.

BEAUX WANTED!

We are very much surprised and concerned to learn, that the ladies at Lone Branch, was form a concentration of beauty and fashion, collected from N. Y for an income exclusively, on public support Philade phia, and New Jersey, are al most destitute of beaux! In fact, so scaree are the gentlemen, it is said that. unless a reinforcement arrives timely, the ladies are to have the privilege of choos the ensing week!! We are further informed by the the Steam boat Franklin which arrived last evening, that "Old Batche ors" pass currently for young men, and even the dandies are looked upon as spurious coin! The Franklin leaves here to-morrow at 11 o'clock, of which all admirers of the fair are requested to take due notice.

N. Y. Evening Post. Maria de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya de l

LEXINGTON POST-OFFICE,

Sept. 7, 1821 }
Information has been received at this office. that a man has been apprehended at Morristown, Ohio by Chester Baily, Esq. Agent for the General Post Office Lepartment, who is uspected to be the person that robbed the mail the 8th of August, uear the Sinking Springs, Ohio Nine hundred and eighty one dollars were found on him, principally in notes on the Bank of George town, (D. C.) he had also notes on the Bank of Virginia, Kentucky and New Orleans. The robbery was committed on packets which passed through the distributing office at Washington, Ken Those who have encl s d money to the east ward the latter part of July or early in August last, are advised to furnish the Post Master General at the City of Washington, and the Post Master at Washington, Ky. with a description of the notes, who will have the sub-

Washington, and was taken on his return JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

ject attended to. Information is also received that the name of the robber or person in custody is Lingan, who proceeded to the city of

# THEATRE.

Mr. Villalave & Co.

AVE the honor of informing the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have just arrived from New-Orleans and Louisville, and intend giving entertain ments for a few nights only, at the Lexington

FEATS OF ACTIVITY, ON THE TIGHT AND SLACK ROPE Still Vaulting, Tumbling, Slack Wire Pantomimes, &c. &c.

The first performance will take place on TO. MORROW EVENING, Sept. 14, 1821. For particulars see Bills. September 13.

FOR SALE-or to Lease. THE subscriber, desirous of curtailing his planting establishment, offers for sale of o lease the PLANTATION on which he reides. This plantation is admitted by all who know it to be one or the most variable in the southern section of Kentucky. It lies a-bout 4 miles S W. from Russellville, fronting for more than a miles on the Clarkesville road. The tract contains upwards of 900 acres of land, 300 of which is under cultivation-nearly all cleared and put into use with n the last four years. The tract is abundant ly supplied with water from some of the best springs in the western country, and so conveniently distributed through the land as to permit the establishment of two or more farms, should the proprietor be desirous of do-

The purchaser or lessee may have CORN, OATS, BLADES and HAY on the premises, sufficient for the support of the farm through the ensuing season. He may also be accom-modated with a stock of HOGS & CATTLE; amongst the latter of which are six yoke of well broke OXEN.

The dwelling house contains five rooms, with all necessary out buildings for the convemience of a residence-a carriage house and stables for twenty horses

Persons desirous of purchasing are informed that stock in the Bank of Kentucky or bills of the Commonwealth's Bank, will be received in payment.-If more convenient to the purchaser, a credit will be given for five years in equal instalments, for a part or the whole of the price. As the land in cultivation is nearly all of it fresh, and of first quality of that description of land called barrens, it offers great inducements either to a Tobacco Planter or one inclined to establish a Stock farm. Adjoining the above, and nearer Russellville, I have another FAR M of 400 acres, wit 120 acres cleared and in cultivation thereon

with comfortable buildings for a small family Either or both those tracts of land will be sold -the terms for each are alike. Possession may be had on or after the 15th December next. Application personally or by letter may be made to me at my residence near Russellville until the 20th October next after which I shall be at Frankfort till the 20th December. Tit may be proper to remark

that the timber on those tracts of land is in great abundance for all farming purposes.

A. BUTLER. Sept 10, 1821-37tf

Transylvania University. LAW LECTURES. W. T. BARRY, L. L. D Professor.

FINE LAW SCHOOL will be opened the first Monday in October, which is the beginning of the next session, and will continue throughout the College year Text books will be recited, and Lectures delivered on the Common. Civil, and Statute Law. In the mean time, students may enter their names with the Professor, and their studies will be under his direction, and aided by his examican get him, or deliver him to me in Monroe, under his direction, and aided by his examinations. Besides the usual course of study, a Moot Court will be attached to the school to be held at stated periods for the instruc-tion of students in the practice of the law. An assembly will likewise be instituted, and the students instructed in the course of legislative business, agreeably to parliamentary usage and the established rules of legislative bodies. It is expected that students will supply themselves with the necessary elementa ry books. The charge for admission into the Law School will be fifty dollars for the year. Aug. 27-35t0

Cash for Tallow. WISH to purchase a quantity of clean rendered TALLOW, for which CASH will be

paid on delivery. WALTER CONNELL. Lexington v 13, 1821.

#### THE TRUSTEES OF

Transylvania University. A CQUAINT the public that the ensing Session will open on the first day of October next. They avail themselves of the occa-

sion to offer their congratulations on the con tinuance and increasing prosperity of the institution. They confidently hope that, if the generous patronage which it has experienced should not be withdrawn, all the good wishes about it, which the friends of science and heerature have entertained will be completely at complished. Depending, as the institution do this parronage is indispensible to its success. the necessity of providing an adequate accome has rendered it necessary to make a small addition to the price of tuition, which he trustees are persuaded will be justly view. ladies are to have the privilege of choos ed, by an enlightened and liberal community, ing their partners by l.t, at the balls in dollars for the college year, in the regular classes, and forty in the preparatory department, of which one third is payable, as here tofore, in advance; or, at the option of paren and guardians, by giving bond and local scar-rity for the punctual payment of it as it be-comes due. The truscess would carnestly inculcate the absolute necessity of the strictest attention to this particular. The very incon-siderable augmention which has been made in the price of tuition will be more than compensated, as to those students who may live in mmons, by the reduced price of boarding there, which is only two dollars and a quarter per week, exclusive of some small incidental experces. Those who prefer boarding in private families will have no difficulty in being ell accommodated upon moderate terms Lexington, August 11,-36if.

#### WASHINGTON HOTEL.

HAVE the pleasure of informing the public and my friends generally, that I have re-noved from the sign of the CROSS KEYS, on Main-Street, to the sign of the

Indian Queen,

WHERE I HAVE OPENED A House of Entertainment, In that large commodious building lately occupied by MR. LANDHEAR. This pleasant situation enables me to accommodate in the est manner, all who may please to favor me with their custom. The public may rest assured that the greatest attention will be paid

o every department of my new establishment. The best liquors and most trusty, honest servants shall at all times be found ready.

My STABLE is large, dry and well supplyed with every thing necessary to give satisfac-

BENJAMIN AYRES. July 26th, 1821.



E. M. PATTERSON, Apothecary and Druggist,

AVING just commenced business in his Shop (MCALLA'S OLD STAND) north east of the public square, in Lexington, has just received a fresh supply of Medicines and other Artiles in his line, and expects still an addition-

al quantity in a few days, making his assort-Having devoted some years in close application to the business, he feels himself capa-ble, and is determined to deserve confidence, gives assurances that his medicines shall be enuine, of the best quality, and neatly & correctly put up. As he wishes to sell very low, and devote himself exclusively to his shop and laboratory, he will keep no books, therefore no running accounts can be permitted. Lexington, July 19, 1821—29-8t

WOOL WANTED.
THE Subscriber will give the highest price in SPECIE or Kentucky Money, for WOOL, delivered at his House, opposite the

Lexington Woolen Factory.

FRANCIS MALEAR. Lexington, May 3, 1821.—18\*6m

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN. A BOUT thirty-two years of age, well acquainted with house business, and can me well recommended.

the use of some family in the county, but not for speculation. For terms, apply to the Printer.
August 16, 1821 -- 33-36

It is the wish of the owner to sell her for



PORTER CELLAR. THE citizens are solicited to visit the EAGLE PORTER CELLAR, No. 7, Cheapside, where they can be supplied with GOOD PORTER, in Wood and Bottle, and very other refreshment incident to the present season. Augusi 2d. 1821.

RUN AWAY

ROM the undersigned living near Monroe, Overton county, West Tennessee, a dark Mulatto Boy named George, About twenty three or four years old, six feet high or upwards, well made; has a small scar on one of his cheeks occasioned I believe by the cut of knife. He is quite a polite boy, converses with very good sense and reason.

Any person or persons who will apprehend Overton county, West Ten shall be hand-somely rewardeed, and all reasonable expenses paid,

BENJAMIN TOTTEN. July 10, 1821—28-2m

NOTICE.

THE debts due to the Office of the KEN-I TUCKY GAZETTE from the 17th of October last, are placed in the hands of JOSEPH FICKLIN, who is authorised to collect and pay the debts due from said office.
I. T. CAVINS &-Co.

Note. - The accounts due prior to the above 17th of October, are to be paid to I. T he purpose of collecting what has begin

#### Poet's Corner.

BETH GELERT;

Or the Grave of the Greyhound. The story of this b. llad is traditional in a vil lage where Llewellyn had a house: the Greyhound, named Geleit, was given him by his father-in-law, King John, and the place to this day is called Beth Gelert, or the Grave of the Greyhound.

The spearman heard the bugle sound, And cheerly smiled the morn, And many a brach, and many a hound

And still be blew a louder blast, And gave a louder chee; Control way are thou the last Llewellyn's horn to hear?

here does faithful Gelert roam, The flow'r of all his race:
So true, so brave, a lamb at home

A lion in the chace!"

Twas at Llewellyn's board, The faithful Gelert fed; He waten'd, he serv'd, he cheer'd his lord, And centinel'd his bed.

In sooth, he was a peerless hound, The gift of Royal John; But now no Geleri could be found, And all the chace rode on.

And, now, as over rocks and dells The gallant chidings rise, All Snowdon's craegy chaos yells, With many mingled cries.

That day Llewellyn little loved The chace of hart or hare, And scant and small the booty proved, For Gelert was not there.

Unpleas'd, Llewellyn homeward hied When near the portal seat, His trush Gelert he espied, Bounding his lord to greet. But when he god his castle door, Aghast the chieftan stood; The houn i was sme and with clouts of gore,
His lips and fangs ran blood!

Llewellyn gaz'd with wild surprise, Unus'd such looks to meet!
His favorite check'd his joyful guise,
And crouch'd, and lick'd his feet.

Onward, in haste, Llewellyn pass'd, And on went Gelert too;
And still where'er his eyes he cast,
Fresh blood-gouts shock'd h s view!

O'erturn'd his infant's bed he found. The blood-stain'd covert rent;
And all around the walls and ground,
With recent blood besprent.

He call'd his child-no voice replied; He search'd with terror wild ; Blood! blood! he found on every side, But no where found the child!

" Hell-hound! by thee my child's devour'd' The france father cry'd;
And to the hilt his 'vengeful sword
He plung'd in Gelert's side.

His suppliant as to earth he fell. No pity could impart;
But still his Gelert's dying yell, Pasi'd heavy o'er his heart.

Arous'd by Gelert's dving yell, Some slumberer waken'd nigh!
What words the parents joy can tell, To hear his infant cry

Conceal'd beneath a mangled heap, His burried search had miss'd; All glowing from his rasy sleep, His cherub boy he kiss'd.

Nor scratch had he, nor harm, nor dread; But the same couch beneath

Lay a great Work, all torn and dead—

Tremendous still in death! Ah! what was then Llewellyn's pain, For now the truth was clear.

The gallant hound the wolf had slain, To save Llewellyn's heir. Vain, vain, was all Llewellyn's woe: Best of thy kind adieu!
The frantic deed which laid thee low

'This heart shall ever rue!' And now a gallant tomb they raise, With costly sculpture deckt; And marble storied with his praise,

Poor Geler's bones protect Here never could the Spearman pass, Or Forester unmov'd; Here oft the tear besprinkled grass

Lewellyn's sorrow prov'd. And here be hung his horn and spear! And oft as evening fell, In Fancy's piercing sounds would hear

Poor Gelert's dying yell!

And till great Snowden's rocks grow old, And cease the storm to brave This consecrated spot shall hold.
The name of Geleri's grave.

### Miscellang

From the Portland Gazette. "IS HE RICH!"

From the general use of this question, may be derived the influence which rich es have upon the generality of mankind The other day dame Chittering had a gentleman apply for a daughter, but her answer could not be obtained till time and opportunity offered to enquire whe ther he possessed a plenty of the trea sures of this world .- An emigrant, whe. he first steps his foot on shore, is surveyed attentively, and the first enquiry, Is he rich?' If negatived, he is levelled: if he is really so, without searching into the qualifications of the man, he is raised to the honors of receiving a bow, and the homage of time and opportunity from every description; the young ladies al have hopes of an easy settlement, could they but win his affections, and the mo ney is counted and attended to, while sense and virtue, in rags, may wande neglected.

"Is he rich?" demands old father Grey beard-if he is not, he si all not have daughter of mine: no poverty-struck man shall have a penny of my property - I he rich?" says old Gripus-if is no I will not trust him a far him Poor mortals! the rich man need hind p of the miser

a Is he rich?" says the doctor; then!

I will closely attend him, I will visit him !! day and night, I will not give up as lone as I have a chance, but the poor man in pain, may linger day after day, and see

ot the face of his physician. lawyer, being also a defendant; if he is your case is bad, you had best get rid o t without any further cost, but was he rich also, the lawyer would on with his spectacles, search folio after folio, and right or wrong, attempts to plead his cause.

"I he rich?" asks the priest; and i ne is, you will see him constantly visited and treated with attention: a parson never despises a parishioner who can keep good cask of wine in his house, or even hose who can furnish a bowl of punc occasionally.

Office of the Com. Gen. of Subsistence. Washington, August 1, 1821. SEPARATE proposals will be received at his office until the 15th day of October next, for the supply of provisions for the use of the troops of the snited States, to be de livered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

> At New-Orleans. 900 barrels pork 1875 do fine flour 10500 gallons proof whiskey

825 bushels beans 13200 pounds good hard soap 4950 lbs good hard tallow candles 210 bushels salt

3600 gallons good vinegar One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822. One-fourth on the first day of September, One-fourth on the first day of December

1822. And the remainder on the first day of March 1823.

At Baton Rouge. 600 barrels pork 1250 do fine flour 7000 gailons proof whiskey 55 bushels beans

8800 lbs good hard soap 3300 do good hard tallow candle 140 bushels salt 2400 gallons good vinegar ne-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.

he-fourth on the first day of september, me-fourth on the first day of December 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March,

At Natchitoches. 300 barrels pork 625 do fine flour 3500 gallons proof whiskey

275 bushels beans 4400 pounds good hard soap 1650 lbs good hard tallow candles One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822. 70 bushels salt 1200 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822. One-fourth on the first day of Sept. 1822, One-fourth on the first day of Dec. 1822. And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823 At Fort Smith, Arkansus.

300 barrels pork 625 do tine flour 3500 gallons proof whiskey 275 bushels beans

4400 pounds good hards ap 1200 gallons good vinegar 70 bushels salt

One-half on the first day of June, 1822. And the remainder on the first of Dec. 1822. At Council Bluffs, Missouri. 600 barrels pork

1250 do hue flour 7000 gailons proof whiskey 550 bushels beans 8800 los good hard soap

3300 do good hard tallow candles 140 bushels salt 2400 gallons good vinegar The whole on the 15th nay of June, 1822.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi. 60 barrels pork 125 do fine flour 685 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans 880 lbs good hard soap 330 do good hard tallow candles 14 bushels salt

240 gallons good vinegar The whole on the 15th of May, 1322. At Praire du Chien, Mississippi. 120 barrels pork

> 250 do fine flour 1370 gallons proof whiskey 110 bushels beans 1760 lbs good hard soap

660 do good hard tallow candles 28 bushels salt

440 gallons good vinegar he whole on the first of June, 1822. At St. Peters, Mississippi. 420 parrels pork 875 do fine flour

4795 gallons proof whiskey 385 bushels beans 6160 its good hard soap 2310 do good hard tallow candles

1540 gallons good vinegar 98 bushels salt. The whole on the 15th of June, 1822. At Chicago, south end of Lake Michi-

120 barrels pork. 250 do fine flour 1370 gallons proof whiskey 110 bushels beans 1760 lbs good hard soap

660 do good hard tallow candles 28 bushels salt 440 gallons good vinegar One-half on the 1st day of June, 1822.

And the remainder on the 15th of Oct. 1822. At Green Bay. 480 barrels pork 1000 do fine flour

5480 gallons proof whiskey 440 bushels beans 7040 lbs good hard soap 264 do good hard tallow candles | One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822. 112 bushels salt 1760 gallons good vineger

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1822. And the remainder on the 15th June, 1822. At Mackinaw. 60 barr is to k 125 do fine flour 685 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans 880 lbs good hard scap 330 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt 220 gallons good vinegar. one-half on the 1st good vinegar.

One-half on the 1st good vinegar.

And the remainder on the 1st of Oct. 1822. At Detroit. 60 barrels pork

125 do fine flour 685 gallons proof whiskey 55 bushels beans 880 lbs good hard soap 330 do good hard tallow candles 14 bushels salt 220 gallons vinegar. One-half on the 1st of June, 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of Oct. 1822. At Niagara. 60 barrels pork 125 do fine flour 685 gallons proof whiskey 55 bushels beans 880 lbs good hard soap

330 do good hard tallow candles 14 bushels salt 220 gallons good vinegar One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822. One-fourth on the 1st day of Sept. 1822. One-fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823. At Sackett's Harbour. 600 barrels pork 1250 do fine flour 6850 gallons proof whiskey 550 bushels beans 8800 lbs good hard soap 3300 do good hard tallaw candles

140 bushels salt 2200 gallons good vinegar One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Dec 1822. And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Plattsburg. 60 barrels pork 125 do fine flour 685 gallons proof whiskey 55 bushels beans 880 lbs good hard soap 330 do good hard tallow candles 220 gallons good vinegar

14 bushels salt One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Sept 1822. me-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822. And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Wat roligt. 60 barrels pork 125 do fine flour 685 gallons proof whiskey 55 busnels beans 880 lbs good hard soap 330 do good hard tallow candles 14 bushels salt 220 gllons good vinegar One-forth on the 1st of June, 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823 At Boston. 300 barrels Boston No. 1 pork ull hooped 625 do fine flour

3500 gallons proof whiskey 275 pushels beans 4400 lbs good ard soap 1650 do good hard tallow candles 70 bushels salt 1200 gallons vin gar

One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1922. One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822. And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823 At New-York.

360 bils New-York mess pork 750 do fine flour 4110 gallons proof whiskey 330 bushels beans

5280 lbs good hard soap 1980 do good hard to 84 bushels sait 1320 gallons good vinegar

One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822. At Fort Mufflin.

60 bbls Phila prime pork 124 do fine flour 685 gallous proof whiskey 55 bushels beans 880 lbs good hard soap 330 do good hard tallow candles 14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822. And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Bal imore. 120 bbls Baltimore prime pork 250 do fine flour 1370 gallons proof whiskey

•28 bushels salt 1:0 do beans 1760 lbs good hard soap 440 gallons good vinegar One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.

One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822. And the remainder on the 1st of Warch, 1823, At Fort Washington. 60 barrels pork

125 do fine flour 685 gallons proof whiskey 55 bushels beans 880 lbs good hard soap 330 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt 220 gallons good vinegar One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822. One-tourth on the 1st of Dec. And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Norfolk. 180 barrels pork 375 do fine floar 2055 gallons proof whiskey 165 bushels beans 2610 lbs good hard soap 990 do good hard taliow candles

42 bushels salt 660 gallons good vinegar One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822 And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823 city. At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels pork 250 do fine flour 1370 gallons proof whiskey 110 bushels beans 1760 lbs good hard spap

660 do good hard tallow sandles!

28 busnels salt. 440 gallons good vinegar One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822 And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823

At Savannah. 60 barrels pork 125 do fine flour 685 gallons proof whiskey 55 bushels beans 880 lbs good hard soap

330 de good hard tallow candles 14 buahels salt 220 gallons good vinegar One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822. One fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.

One-tourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822 And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823 At Augusta, Geo. 60 barrels pork 125 do fine flour 685 gallons proof whiskey

55 bushels beans 880 lbs good hard soap 330 do good hard tallow candles 14 busnels sait

220 gallons good vinegar One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822 One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822. One-fourth on the 1st of March, 1823. At Fernandina, Amelia Island.

60 barrels pork 125 do fine flour 685 gallons proof whiskey 55 bushels beans 880 lbs good hard soap 330 do good hard tallow candles

14 bushels salt 220 gallons good vinegar One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822 me-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822 One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1828 At St. Augustine, E. F. 120 barrels pork 250 do fine flour 1370 gallons proof whiskey 110 bushels beans 1760 lbs good hard soap

660 do good hard tallow candles 28 bushels salt 440 gallons good vinegar One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822 ne-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822 one-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823 At Pittsburg, Pa. 60 barrels pork 125 do fine flour 685 gallons whiskey 55 bushels beans que brad boog edl 088 330 do good tallow candles 14 bushels sait

220 gallons good vinegar One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822 One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822 One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822 And the remain er on the 1st of March, 1823

It is understood that the pork to be contracted for, (except at the depots of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and been heretofore offered for sale. Baltimore, where the quantity is otherwise designated,) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, (except feet, legs, ears, and snout, which are inadmissible,) and should the hog be of less weight than two hundred pounds, the deficiency is to be made up with good fat side pieces.

The pork, beans, flour, whiskey, salt, and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, and the soap and candles in strong and secure boxes, of a convenient size for transportation.

The pork, whiskey, vinegar, and flour. in seasoned heart of oak barrels-the pork in barrels full hooped.

The provisions are to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspecting and all other expenses until they are safely delivered at such store houses as And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823 may be designated by the United States Agent.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of encreasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered, one third, on giving sixty days previous notice.

The provisions to be delivered at Council Bluffs, Fort Armstrong, Prairie du Chien, and St. Peters, must pass St. Louis to their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1822, and if contracted schools, or for other purposes, will as usual be for above that post, they must be on reserved from sale. board the boats and ready for transportation by that period; a failure in this lington, this 19th day of April, in year 1821. particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be By the President: authorised to purchase to supply the

deficiency. The quantities to be contracted for at Council Bluffs, Fort Smith, Fort Arm-660 do good hard tailow candles strong, Prairie du Chien, St. Peter's, and Chicago, will depend on the crops at these posts; the power therefore is reserved to the Commissary General of Subsistence, to reduce the quantities at any time before entering into a contract: and this privilege is reserved, independent of the privilege of reducing one third, on giving 60 days notice after contracting.

Payment in all cases will be made only on inspection and delivery.

It is desirable that persons making proposals, who are unknown to this Department shall give respectable references. It is also desirable that all proposals made be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked, "Proposals for furhishing army subsistence.'

Persons making bids for New-Orleans, Baron Rouge, Natchotoches, (Red River,) Fort Smith, (Arkansas,) Council Biuffs, the posts on the Upper Mississippi, Detroit, Mackinaw, Green Bay and Chicago, will make two setts of proposals; one predicated on being paid in Western funds, and the other on receiving payment in drafts on the Department at Washington, or some Atlantic

GEORGE GIBSON, Commissary General of Subsistence. August 1. ALL KINDS OF BLANKS

FOR SA E TAHIS OFFICE.

LAND SALES.

By the President OF THE UNITED STATES.

fered for Sale, viz:

of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States. At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday July next, for the sale of twenty-seven town-

Townships 1 and 2, north, of ranges 2, 10 & 11 from sale. 1, 2, 6 7, 4, range 12 ranges 13 and 14
At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-five town-

Tornships 1 to 8, north, of range 15 1 to 7, range 13 and 17
1, 2, and 3, range 18
At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-six town-

Townships 1 to 5, south, of range 5 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6 1 to 8, 7

1 to 6. At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday iu June next, for the saie of the lands belonging to the U. States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims, by an ict, entitled "An act respecting the clai land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio' passed on the 21st of April, 1806.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:
Fownships 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3 22 16, 4 and 5.

At the same place, on the first Monday in

August next, for the sale of twenty townships, Townships 15, 16, and 17, in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11

15 ard 16, in range 12
At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girar deau, in Missouri, on the first Monday of September next, for the sale of thirty-four ownships, viz: Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to 14 East.

31 and 32, in range 15. At the seat of Government, in the territory of Arkansas, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, Townships 5, 7, 9 & 10, S. in range 19 west

5 to 10 6 9 14 At Washington, in Mississippi, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of any lands which are surveyed in the District west of Pearl river, which have not heretofore been ffered for sale.

Monday in August next, for the sale of such tracts of land in township eight, of ranges 1 and 2 west, and in townships 6, of range 5 west, and sundry other tracts of land in the District east of Pearl river, which have not At Huntsville, in Alabama, on the third Mon dry in July next, for the sale of the Islands in the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached

At St. Stephens, in Alabama, on the first

fractions in townships 5, 6, and 7, of range 1, east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not been heretofore offered At Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, on the first Mon-

day in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships, viz : Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east. 15 20, in range 3.
At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-three

Townships 15 to 22, of range 3 west. 15 21, 6 and 7. At the same place, on the third Monday in October next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz

l'ownships 15 to 21, in ranges 8, 9, and 10 At the same place, on the third Monday in November next, for the sale of twenty-four

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 12 & 13 W townships, viz; Townships 18 to 21, in range 14, west.

15 21 15, 16 and 17 Eeach sale will commence with the lowest 15, 16 and 17 amber of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of

Given under my hand, at the city of Wash. JAMES MONROE:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office. By the President of the United States. WHEREAS, by the 4th section of an act of Congress, passed on the 24th day of April, 1820, entitled " An act making further provision for the Sale of Public Lands," the President of the Uthe first day of our next September term, and nited States is authorized to cause all such lands which shall have reverted before the 1st day of July, 1820, and which shall then belong to the United States, together with the sections and parts of sections heretofore reserved for the future disposal of Congress, which remained unsold at the time aforesaid, to be of-

fered at public sale: Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales (according to law) shall be held on the second Monday in September next, at the Land Office in Steubenville, Ohio, for the disposal of the Lards above mentioned, situated in the Steubenville Land District.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 9th day of July, 1821.

JAMES MONROE. By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States in the States of l'ennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky will publish the above once a week till the firs Monday in September next, and send their accounts (receipted) to the General Land Of-

July 10.—30

Blank Executions for Sale.

By the President of the United States.

THEREAS the President of the United States is authorised by law to cause certain public lands to be ex-

posed to sale: THEREAS the President of the United States, is authorised by law to cause dent of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, Presi- shall be held at Poke Bayou (town of dent of the United States, do hereby declare Napoleon,) where the Land Office for and make known, that Public Sales for the Lawrence County District, in the Arkandisposal (agreeably to law) of certain Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Wooster, in Ohio, on the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of Land in the District of Wooster, here

Lawrence County District, in the Arkan-sas Territory, is located, on the second Monday in October next, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of such lands, situate in the military tract within the said tofore reserved for the use of certain persons district, as have not been appropriated ry services.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools will, as usual, be reserved

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 11th day of July, in the year 1821.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Printers of the Laws of the United States in the states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are requested to insert the above once a week until the first Monday in October next, and send their accounts (receipted) to the General Land Of

July 14 .- 30

NEW GOODS.

ust imported from Philadelphia, by ALEXAN-DER PARKER, and now opening at his Store on Main-street, in Lexington, opposite the Court-house, a very large and elegant as-sortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of Superfine & coarse broad cloths, ast'd. Superfine and coarse cassimeres Ladies' habit and pelise cloths Cassinets and flannels do do cose and point blankets Bombazetts and bombazines Common and fancy vest coatings do do Velvets and Cordurovs Chintz, calicoes and ginghams Muslin and chintz robes rable and towelling diapers Irish linen and sheetings Steam loom and India muslins Domestic plaids & cotton sheetings Bedticking and brown hollands Cotton checks and stripes Men's silk, cotton and worsted hose Ladies' do do do do do India mull mulls, plain and figured Scotch & English do do Cambric, jaconet and book muslins do do Figured and plain leno

oug lawn and linen cambrics Nankeen crape robes do do anton and Italian crapes silk, cotton and merino shawls do India, French and Italian silks andanna and cotton handkerchiefs do do Ladies' silk and leather gloves Men's do libbons, tapes and bobbins silk, twist and thread silk and metal buttons Imbrellas and parasols Tortoise, ivory and horn combs do Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 best bolting cloths do

Leghorn and straw bonnets

Morocco and kid shoes and slippers Best MADEIRA and WINES. Best 4th proof FRENCH BRANDI. COFFEE, loaf sugar and chocolate. Mace, nutmegs and cloves. Alspice, pepper and cinnamon. Indigo, madder and allum Window glass and cut nails assorted.

Best IMPERIAE GUNPOWDER TEA. Best YOUNG HYSON do. lardware and cutlery

astings from the Beaver Furnace All of which will be sold on the most mode-Lex. Aug. 25 1821-35tf

REMOVAL. M P. Casey, Tailor, AS Removed his shop from the corner of Main and Main Cross Streets, to a Large Brick House on MILL STREET, near Wick-At the same place, on the third Monday in December next, for the sale of twenty-five lyacquainted with the new improved system. of cutting, he is fully prepared to execute business in his line in the most fashionable style Those who may please to favor him with their commands, may rely on his personal attention.—Work shall be done with all possible neatness and despatch.-Country or-

ders particularly attended to. Lexington, Aug. 22, 1821.—34—tf. Clarke Circuit, set :

JUNE TERM, 1821. Ross Wise, Complainant, Against
Robert Barnes &c. Def't.

N the motion of the complainant aforesaich
by his attrney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant: Samuel Poston, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having entered his. appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: therefore it is considered. by the court, that unless the said defendant,

ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper printed in this: state two months successively. A copy. Teste, 32P JNO. MARTIN, desc.c.

Joel Wallingsford

Samuel Poston do appear here on or before

answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him—and it is;

AS the pleasure of informing the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has taken the stand recently occupied by Mr. Benjamin Ayres, THE SIGN

Main-street, where travellers and Boarders may rest assured of being reasonably and comfortably accommo dated. HORSES and CARRIAGE TO HIRE, as usual. HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY, on reasonable terms. The yard recently improved as a Wagon Yard, is to be PAVED entire. which will render it one of the most desira-ble stands for WAGONERS in town, to which hev are respectfully invited to give a call

Practising Balls

THE Season Balls will commence at Mr. GIRON'S ROOMS on Thursday Evening, the 30th inst.—to be continued seminthly, under the direction of Mr. SCHAF. Aug. 3. 34tf